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NEW YORK JOURNAL
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OPENING THE SENATORIAL MINSTREL SHOW—HANNA, INTERLOCUTOR.—"Gentlemen, Be Seated."



Gentlemen, be seated, de show will now begin; De hottest one dere eber wuz; you'm lucky to be in; While me an' Quay does monkey tricks, an' oder ones on view— An' bes' of all, de new end man, our Chauncey M. Depew.

He am a sweet-voiced tenor, if you've ever heard him speak; He'll tell you jokes to make you laugh from now till way next week; He'll sing a little ballad now, in reg'lar rag time lil, Entitled, "How I Lub to Work My Dear Ole Vanderbilt."

You've long enjoyed de antics ob dat Billy Mason dere, Dat blue gum, from Illinois, de coon wid flowin' hair, But now he's radder in de soup, he's a-feelin' radder blue, Because he sees his finish wid dis Chauncey M. Depew.

CHAUNCEY NOW SPEAKS:
I'se blegged to you, mah people, an' I'll try to do mah best; I aint no hand at statesmanship, but jes' de cheese at jest; I am not out for bizness, but let me tell to you, De Senate wont be hurt a bit by Chauncey M. Depew.
PAUL WEST.

QUAY, OPPONENTS, MEANS A LONG FIGHT.
112 TO 135

IN DANGER!
MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, OF PENN.
RE-ELECTED.
HENRY CABOT LODGE, Mass.
EUGENE HALE, Maine
JOSEPH H. HAWLEY, Conn.
CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, Minn.
FRANCIS M. COCKBELL, Mo.
ELECTED.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, N. Y.
ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, Ind.

Harrisburg, Jan. 17.—The first ballot in the battle of Matthew S. Quay for re-election took place to-day. The result shows that it is Quay against the field, and that he will have hard work to win over any of his opponents.
Here is the way John Wanamaker sums up the result to-night:
"We have had the first show of hands. Quay has not got what he wanted, nor what he expected, nor what his followers and his newspapers predicted. Our calculation was he would have 113 votes, and he got 112. There were some surprises, but none to our side, for we have held our full number in spite of the Herculean efforts of the Quay machine to pull down our organization. They have made the supreme effort of the machine and failed."
The fifty-one Republican Senators and members who signed the second anti-Quay pledge voted as they promised. Representative Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, who is opposed to Senator Quay, but declines to act with his opponents, voted against him. Two of the men who refused to go into the Quay caucus voted for him. They are Senator Leach, of Schuylkill, and Representative John I. Shaw, of Allegheny.
All the Democrats, with one exception, voted for George A. Jenks.
The anti-Quay Republicans are divided on Congressmen Dalzell and Stone and other independent Republican candidates. Their leaders say it is too early to concentrate on one candidate against Quay.
A meeting of the "anties" was held to-night. Senator Flinn presided. He said the only regrettable incident of the day was the holding of Shaw and Leach to the Quay forces.
In referring to Shaw's desertion, Senator Flinn said Shaw had signed all pledges

"Supreme Effort of the Machine Has Failed," Declares John Wanamaker.

Anti-Quay Men Stand by Their Pledges and Democrats All Vote for Jenks.

and had been elected president of the American Club, of Pittsburg, because of his desire to fight Quay. After an interview with George Wallace Delamater, at one time a candidate for Governor, he changed his mind. After accusing Shaw of being a liar, Senator Flinn said:
"He has violated his newspaper pledges openly made, and he has grossly deceived and violated the confidence of the fifty men who met with him here in Harrisburg and to whom he pledged himself to stand shoulder to shoulder. If John I. Shaw had lived eighteen hundred years ago, Judas Iscariot would have had a rival worthy of his steel."
As the situation stands Quay cannot get a majority of the votes cast unless Democratic Senators and members come to his aid. This is not likely to happen. Should the Quay leaders prevail on the Democratic legislators to remain away from the session the anti-Quayites will do likewise and there will not be a quorum to vote. Quay's career as a leader is at an end if the Democrats remain true to their party.
Only 427 votes were cast to-day, there having been seven absentees, three in the Senate and four in the House. Of the votes cast Quay received 112; Jenks, 82; Dalzell, 16; while 37 votes were scattered among nine candidates.

DEPEW CHOSEN BY A FULL PARTY VOTE.
NEW YORK.

Albany, Jan. 17.—Chauncey M. Depew was elected United States Senator to-day, according to the plans of Thomas C. Platt, to succeed Edward Murphy, Jr. In the Senate of the United States, both branches of the Legislature voted today, and Dr.

THE SENATE WILL PASS THE CANAL BILL TO-DAY.

This Is the Expectation of Friends of the Nicaragua Measure Now Before the Upper House—A Big Vote Looked For—Voting on Amendments Began Yesterday—A Substitute Pending.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A vote upon the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill is expected in the Senate to-morrow. Friends of the measure are confident that two-thirds of the Senators are in favor of its adoption. While it may not command so large a support as this, there is no doubt of its passage.
The discussion of the bill has aroused dissatisfaction with some of its provisions, and a number of Senators will vote for it only in the hope that the House will frame a measure more nearly to their liking, which may become a law before the end of the session.
According to the agreement reached last

week, the Senate limited all speeches on the Canal bill after 3 o'clock to-day to fifteen minutes each and began the consideration of the numerous amendments offered. The first of these to be voted on was a proposition offered by Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, that the United States should secure the consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the fortification of both ends of the canal and their permission to march American troops through their territory for the protection of the canal in time of war. This amendment was voted down, only nine members favoring it against thirty-eight opposed to it. The nine Senators were Messrs. Bacon, Lindsey, McLaurin, Mantle, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Teller, Turley and Vest.
An amendment offered by Mr. Sullivan

(Miss.) was adopted. It provides that the Maritime Canal Company shall not be paid more than the actual present cash value of their property, concessions, rights of way and surveys. Mr. Sullivan's purpose was to insure that the company on transferring its rights to the United States should not be reimbursed money that it may have unnecessarily spent.
Mr. Caffery (La.) then presented a substitute for the bill providing for the abrogation or modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and for the construction of the canal by the United States Government itself.
At this point the Senate went into executive session. Voting on the various amendments will proceed to-morrow, and it is thought that the subject can be disposed of before the Senate adjourns to-morrow night.

ALGER REINSTATES SPAIN'S TAXGATHERERS.

Special Cable to the Journal.
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Havana, Jan. 17.—Secretary Alger has re-established the Banco Espanol by an order from the War Department, which became public here to-day. The significance of this act lies in the fact that in the Banco Espanol lies all the tax collecting power and machinery of the former Spanish government, and that these functions are continued and extended by Secretary Alger's order.
The former methods of the Banco Espanol have made it unpopular with the Cuban business men and property owners. It has not done an extensive banking business, as the latter is known in America,

but has rather been the financial agent of Spain—a sub-treasury, as it were—with a tax gathering annex, employing a small army of attaches. Charges have been made by Cubans that oppressive methods and corrupt agents have characterized its career.
The directors of the Banco Espanol sent an agent to Washington last month. He represented that the bank would reorganize as a private institution, and the impression that such would be the case prevailed here. Now comes Secretary Alger's order, which is a surprise to the highest army officers. It is dated January 7, and begins thus:
"For the convenience of taxpayers in the Island of Cuba, and until military authority is prepared to perform the work—
"It is ordered that the Banco

Espanol shall proceed to collect the general tax levied on persons and property in the Island of Cuba for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899."
The money to be collected to be reported daily to the Commanding General of Havana, and to be at all times subject to his draft."
A bond for \$1,000,000 has been deposited by the directors of the institution as guaranty for the performance of its duties under Secretary Alger's order.
The last paragraph of the order provides that 5 per cent of all moneys collected and turned over to the United States officers shall be retained by the Banco Espanol as compensation for its services.
There is a great deal of criticism, and hot criticism, too, expressed by business men and prominent Cubans at this approval of Spain's powerful tax collector by the War Department. One newspaper makes a direct appeal to General Brooke not to "fasten upon Cuba this infamy."

GEN. EAGAN WILL BE ARRESTED TO-DAY.

The President Ignores His Secretary's Schemes and Orders a Summary Court-Martial.

Such Serious Friction Now Exists That the War Minister Will Probably Resign.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The radical difference of opinion held by the President and the Secretary of War as to the solution of the Eagan scandal, culminating in the President's order for a court-martial, has produced such serious friction that it may result in the resignation of General Alger. A semi-official denial of any intention of the Secretary to resign was made, but such denials have preceded the resignation of all Cabinet officers.
The differences between the President and General Alger had their serious beginning yesterday, when the President, before waiting for the formally expressed opinions of Cabinet officers, decided that General Eagan should be court-martialed. On Saturday last the President had practically decided, on Alger's representations, that he would call a court of inquiry to determine what should be done with Eagan, and incidentally to obtain from such a court a reprimand for General Miles.
Much pressure was, however, brought to bear upon the President. Vice-President Hobart, Secretary Long and Secretary Hay were particularly insistent that a change of programs should occur. The influence of the Vice-President and Secretaries Long and Hay, it is understood, was exerted for the double reason of averting the President's order of Alger's impeachment against General Miles, and to show the President that it would be a great blunder to ask a court of inquiry whether or not General Eagan was guilty of a palpable, published offence.
Alger Absent from the Cabinet.
In other words, the President has taken



Secretary Russell A. Alger.
In his endeavor to mitigate the President's anger against General Eagan for the latter's outrageous attack on General Miles, Secretary Alger made it such a personal issue that the President's decision to punish Eagan will probably pull down the Secretary.
action which has declared to the War Department that the Secretary's recommendations have been ignored.
Secretary Alger did not attend the Cabinet meeting to-day, where he knew the Eagan case would be discussed. He, however, called at the White House an hour before the stated time of the meeting, reported to the President in the court-martial matter, returned to the War Department, and in a few minutes returned to his home, where he remained all day.
It was at this Cabinet meeting that the President announced that he had decided to order a court-martial to try Commissary General Eagan for the abuse and violent language he had used respecting Major-General Nelson A. Miles, while on the witness stand before the War Investigating Commission last Thursday. He said he had determined that there was only one course to adopt and that was to order a court-martial to be convened at once to try General Eagan. The decision met the unanimous approval of the members of the Cabinet. There was some discussion following the President's announcement in which the case was threshed over to some extent.